

Forsys Metals Corp.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

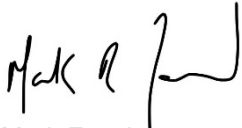
Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The consolidated financial statements of Forsys Metals Corp. and the information contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgments based on currently available information.

Management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls to obtain reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, the financial information reported is accurate and reliable in all material respects and that the Company's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Company's independent auditors, BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd, who are appointed by the Directors, conduct an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Their report outlines the scope of their audit and expresses their opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

The Audit Committee and the Board of Directors meet periodically with management and the independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit, and to review the consolidated financial statements and related financial reporting matters prior to approval of the consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors.



Mark Frewin
Chief Executive Officer



Miles Nagamatsu
Chief Financial Officer

March 30, 2023



Tel: +61 8 6382 4600
Fax: +61 8 6382 4601
www.bdo.com.au

Level 9, Mia Yellagonga Tower 2
5 Spring Street
Perth, WA 6000
PO Box 700 West Perth WA 6872
Australia

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Forsys Metals Corp.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Forsys Metals Corp. (the Entity) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibility under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Carrying Value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>As disclosed in Note 9 of the Financial Statements, the Exploration and Evaluation Asset represents a significant asset of the Group.</p> <p>Refer to Note 4 and Note 5 of the Financial Statements for a description of the accounting policy and significant judgements applied to Exploration and Evaluation Assets.</p> <p>In accordance with <i>IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>, the recoverability of Exploration and Evaluation Assets requires significant judgment by management in determining whether there are any facts or circumstances that exist to suggest that the carrying value of this asset may exceed its recoverable amount. As a result, this is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We have evaluated management's assessment of impairment indicators per <i>IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the Group's rights to explore in the relevant exploration areas and assessing whether the rights to tenure remained current at balance date; • Considering the status of the relevant exploration areas by holding discussions with management, and reviewing the Group's exploration budget and directors' minutes; • Assessing whether any data exists to suggest that the carrying value of the Exploration and Evaluation assets is unlikely to be recovered through development or sale; and • Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 4, Note 5 and Note 9 to the financial statements

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- The information, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Canadian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ashleigh Woodley.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd



Ashleigh Woodley

Director

Perth

30 March 2023

Forsys Metals Corp.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

			As at December 31, 2022	2021
	Notes		\$	\$
Assets				
Current				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	16,923,009	12,563,441	
Receivables		62,973	31,618	
Prepaid expenses and other assets		58,308	17,352	
		17,044,290	12,612,411	
Non-current				
Investment in associate	7	-	2,351,459	
Exploration and evaluation	9	10,279,477	9,900,291	
Total assets		27,323,767	24,864,161	
Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		102,690	78,839	
Income taxes payable	10	2,051,695	-	
		2,154,385	78,839	
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	11	174,210,964	174,210,964	
Warrants	12	6,097,115	6,097,115	
Contributed surplus		46,987,780	46,987,780	
Equity reserve		33,364	33,364	
Accumulated loss		(182,362,736)	(184,319,175)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(19,797,105)	(18,228,709)	
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		25,169,382	24,781,339	
Non-controlling interest	14	-	3,983	
Total shareholders' equity		25,169,382	24,785,322	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		27,323,767	24,864,161	

On behalf of the Board:

Martin Rowley
Director

Mark Frewin
Director

Forsys Metals Corp.

Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Years ended December 31,	
	Notes	2022	2021
		\$	\$
Expenses			
Professional fees		206,019	157,444
Directors' fees	19	587,183	410,577
Consulting fees	19	660,030	435,858
Stock-based compensation		-	2,585,000
Advisory fees		90,000	105,558
Public company costs		192,145	127,711
General and administrative		26,685	36,179
Foreign exchange loss		14,429	8,118
Interest income		(145,160)	(4,904)
		1,631,330	3,861,539
Loss before investment income		(1,631,330)	(3,861,539)
Gain on sale of investment in associate	7	7,450,358	-
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiary	8	568,125	-
Income (loss) before income taxes		6,387,153	(3,861,539)
Income taxes	10 and 15	3,136,581	-
Net income (loss)		3,250,572	(3,861,539)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes			
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to loss			
Foreign currency translation		(1,568,396)	(1,112,813)
Comprehensive income (loss)		1,682,176	(4,974,352)
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		1,956,439	(3,861,137)
Non-controlling interest		1,294,133	(402)
		3,250,572	(3,861,539)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		388,043	(4,973,949)
Non-controlling interest		1,294,133	(402)
		1,682,176	(4,974,352)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted		0.02	(0.02)
Weighted average number of Class A shares outstanding		195,169,467	185,403,412

Forsys Metals Corp.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Share capital		
Balance, beginning of period	174,210,964	165,838,742
Bought deal equity financing	-	13,000,000
Fair value of unit warrants issued	-	(4,737,000)
Fair value of broker warrants issued	-	(759,000)
Share issue costs	-	(1,377,831)
Exercise of warrants	-	1,440,000
Fair value of exercised warrants	-	699,618
Exercise of stock options	-	59,500
Fair value of exercised stock options	-	46,935
Balance, end of period	174,210,964	174,210,964
Warrants		
Balance, beginning of period	6,097,115	1,300,733
Fair value of unit warrants issued	-	4,737,000
Fair value of broker warrants issued	-	759,000
Fair value of exercised warrants	-	(699,618)
Balance, end of period	6,097,115	6,097,115
Contributed surplus		
Balance, beginning of period	46,987,780	44,449,715
Stock-based compensation	-	2,585,000
Fair value of exercised stock options	-	(46,935)
Balance, end of period	46,987,780	46,987,780
Equity reserve		
Balance, beginning and end of period	33,364	33,364
Accumulated loss		
Balance, beginning of period	(184,319,175)	(180,458,038)
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	1,956,439	(3,861,137)
Balance, end of period	(182,362,736)	(184,319,175)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Balance, beginning of period	(18,228,709)	(17,115,896)
Currency translation differences on foreign operations	(1,568,396)	(1,112,813)
Balance, end of period	(19,797,105)	(18,228,709)
Non-controlling interest		
Balance, beginning of period	3,983	4,385
Net income (loss) attributed to NCI	1,294,133	-
Effect of deconsolidation of subsidiary	(1,298,116)	(402)
Balance, end of period	-	3,983

Forsys Metals Corp.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Years ended December 31,	
		2022	2021
	Notes	\$	\$
Cash (used in)			
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)		3,250,572	(3,861,539)
Interest income		(145,160)	(4,904)
Items not affecting cash			
Stock-based compensation		-	2,585,000
Gain on sale of investment in associate	7	(7,450,358)	-
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiary	8	(568,125)	-
Changes in non-cash operating working capital			
Receivables		(27,903)	(5,587)
Prepaid expenses and other assets		(40,956)	3,138
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		69,996	(63,970)
Income taxes payable	10	2,051,695	-
Total cash outflow from operating activities		(2,860,239)	(1,347,862)
Financing activities			
Bought deal equity financing		-	13,000,000
Share issue costs		-	(1,377,831)
Exercise of warrants		-	1,440,000
Exercise of stock options		-	59,500
Total cash inflow from financing activities		-	13,121,669
Investing activities			
Proceeds on sale of interest in associate	7	9,801,817	-
Interest income		145,160	4,904
Exploration and evaluation	9	(323,347)	(74,831)
Net cash outflow on deconsolidation of subsidiary	8	(2,754,719)	-
Total cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		6,868,912	(69,927)
Net increase in cash		4,008,672	11,703,880
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		12,563,441	876,967
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash		350,896	(17,406)
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	6	16,923,009	12,563,442

Forsys Metals Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations

Forsys Metals Corp. and its subsidiary companies (collectively the "Company") are engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties located in Namibia, Africa. The Company's principal focus is on bringing its wholly owned Norasa Uranium Project ("Norasa") into production. Norasa is the consolidation of the Valencia uranium project ("Valencia") and Namibplaas uranium project ("Namibplaas").

As an exploration stage company, the Company's income is limited to interest income and other incidental income. The recoverability of the amount shown for mineral properties, exploration and evaluation costs is dependent upon, but not limited to: the existence and economic recovery of mineral reserves in the future; the ability to obtain necessary permits and financing to complete the exploration and development of these properties; government policies and regulations; and attaining profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of properties. The Company may be adversely affected by governmental amendments or changes to mining laws, regulations and requirements in Namibia.

The Company is incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) and the primary listing of its common shares is on the Toronto Stock Exchange, with secondary listings on the Namibian Stock Exchange and Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The Company's registered office is at 20 Adelaide Street East, Suite 200, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5C 2T6.

2. Going concern

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the continuity of normal business activity and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

3. Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amounts, events or action, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Areas where estimates and judgments are significant to these financial statements are disclosed in note 5.

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on March 30, 2023.

4. Significant accounting policies and future accounting changes

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets at fair value.

Principles of consolidation

These financial statements incorporate the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are consolidated where the Company possesses power over the subsidiary, has exposure of rights variable to returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to use its power over the subsidiary to affect its returns. For non-wholly owned subsidiaries, the net assets attributable to outside equity shareholders are presented as "non-controlling interest" in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position. Profit for the year that is attributable to non-controlling interests is calculated based on the ownership of the minority shareholders in the subsidiary. Entities are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Company and are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Forsys Metals Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following wholly-owned subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Ownership interest	
		2022 %	2021 %
Namibian Metals Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	100	100
Valencia Uranium (Proprietary) Limited	Namibia	100	100
Dunefield Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	Namibia	100	100
Namibian Westport Ltd.	Canada	100	100
Westport Resources Namibia (Proprietary) Ltd.	Namibia	100	100

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiary with non-controlling interests:

Subsidiary	Principal place of business/ Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Parent ownership		Non-controlling interest	
			2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
Omatjete Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	Namibia	Exploration	—	70	—	30

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting whereby the purchase consideration is allocated to the identifiable assets and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. Provisional fair values allocated at a reporting date are finalized within twelve months of the acquisition date with retroactive restatement to the acquisition date as required. Incremental costs related to the acquisition costs are expensed as incurred.

If the transaction does not meet the definition of a business combination the transaction is recorded as an acquisition of an asset.

Foreign currency translation

The presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, which is also the functional currency of Forsys Metals Corp., the parent entity. The functional currency for each subsidiary is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates. Primary and secondary indicators are used to determine the functional currency (primary indicators have priority over secondary indicators). The functional currency for the Company's subsidiaries which carry out exploration and development activities located in Namibia is the Namibian dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency of the entity at the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the entity, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions (spot exchange rate). Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized within general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items, which are measured using historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

On consolidation, the foreign exploration and development operation is translated from the functional currency of Namibian dollars into Canadian dollars, the presentation currency of the Company. Income and expense items are translated using weighted average exchange rates that reasonably approximate the exchange rate at the transaction date. Assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position are translated at the closing spot exchange rate. Exchange differences on the translation of the net assets of entities with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recognized as a separate component of equity through other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial instruments

Except for certain trade receivables, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Forsys Metals Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). The classification is based on two criteria: the Company's business model for managing the assets; and whether the instruments' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (the "SPPI criterion").

The classification and measurement of the Company's financial assets consists of debt instruments at amortized cost, for financial assets that are held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that meet the SPPI criterion. This category includes the Company's trade and other receivables.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows meet the SPPI criterion.

Exploration and evaluation costs

The Company's activities are directed towards the search, evaluation and development of mineral properties. Major expenditures are required to locate and establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site.

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in mineral properties. The Company elected to capitalize all costs where such costs have characteristics of an asset relating to the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of mineral claims. The cost of mineral properties includes the cash consideration and the fair value of shares issued on the date the property is acquired.

Exploration expenditures typically include costs incurred in the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or in the process of obtaining more information about existing mineral deposits. Evaluation expenditures are the costs incurred to establish the technical and commercial viability of developing mineral deposits identified through exploration activities or by acquisition. Evaluation expenditures include the cost of (i) establishing the volume and grade of deposits through drilling of core samples, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body that is classified as either a mineral resource or a proven and probable reserve; (ii) determining the optimal method of extraction and determining metallurgical and treatment processes; (iii) completing studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements; (iv) permitting activities; and (v) preparing economic evaluations to determine whether the development of the mineralized material is commercially justified, including scoping, prefeasibility and final feasibility studies. Administrative expenditures, not directly related to property maintenance, are charged to operations as incurred. Mineral property, exploration and evaluation costs capitalized represent property acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs and are deferred costs to be charged against operations in the future and do not necessarily reflect the present or future values of the particular projects.

Once a development mining property and development asset goes into commercial production, it is reclassified as "Producing" and the accumulated costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves and resources in the current mine plan. Commercial production occurs when a property is substantially complete and ready for its intended use.

The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged as an expense within the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of an impairment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any mineral properties, exploration and evaluation cost is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively, sale of the respective area of interest.

Asset Impairment

i) Financial assets

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses ("ECLs") associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

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For trade receivables, the Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For other debt financial assets, the ECL is based on either the 12-month or lifetime ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. When there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. In all cases, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payment are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

ii) Non-financial assets

Mineral property, exploration and evaluation assets in the exploration stage

At each reporting date, management reviews whether there is any indication that mineral property, exploration and evaluation assets may be impaired. Impairment indicators may include expiry of exploration rights, absence of budgeted expenditure, commercially unviable quantities of mineral resources and unlikely recovery of the carrying values through development of the mineral property. Mineral property, exploration and evaluation assets in the exploration stage may be written down to their recoverable amount if their carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount.

Mineral property, exploration and evaluation assets transferred to mine development

Once the Company decides to proceed to development, mineral property, exploration and evaluation assets from the exploration stage are transferred to mine development and tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGUs). Cash-generating units are individual operating mines or exploration and development projects.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value less costs of disposal is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. For mining assets this would generally be determined based on the present value of the estimated future cash flows arising from the continued development, use or eventual disposal of the asset. In assessing these cash flows and discounting them to present value, assumptions used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the assets in their present form and from their disposal are discounted to their present value using a post-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately as an expense in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in earnings immediately.

Management estimates of mineral prices, recoverable reserves, and operating, capital and reclamation costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of mineral property costs. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flow to be generated from its projects.

Forsys Metals Corp.

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Provisions

Provisions are recognized in other liabilities when: the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting year. Any increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against income in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized as an expense or credit in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable.

Currently the Company does not have a significant restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligation as the disturbance to date is minimal. As the project progresses, management will assess whether an obligation has arisen. At the point where such liability arises, the financial statement adjustment required will be to increase the project's carrying value and related liability by the discounted value of the total liability.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred taxes. Income tax is recognized in the income (loss) statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

Current income tax for each taxable entity is the expected tax payable on the local taxable income for the year, using local tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and includes any adjustment to tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income tax is recognized on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable taxable income will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from goodwill or from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction which affects neither taxable income nor the accounting income. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. To the extent that an asset not previously recognized fulfills the criteria for recognition, a deferred tax asset is recorded.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the rates that are expected to apply in the years when the deferred tax asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates which have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would flow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Unit placements

For placements of units consisting of Class A shares and warrants, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model in determining the fair value of warrants. The proceeds from the issuance of units are first allocated to the warrants and the residual amount, being the difference between the proceeds from issuance and the fair value of the warrants, is allocated to the Class A shares.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has a stock option compensation plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the applicable vesting period as an increase in stock-based compensation cost and contributed surplus. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. When such stock options are exercised, the proceeds received by the Company, together with the respective amount from contributed surplus, are credited to share capital. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options which are expected to vest. For expired and cancelled options that have vested, compensation expense is not reversed and the related credit remains in contributed surplus.

The Company has outstanding share purchase warrants. The fair value is measured at the issuance date and each issuance is recognized as an increase in share-based compensation cost, or capitalised to mineral properties, exploration and evaluation costs if issued in conjunction with the acquisition of mineral properties, exploration and evaluation assets, and contributed surplus. The fair value of the warrants granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the warrants were issued. When such warrants are exercised, the proceeds received by the Company, together with the respective amount from contributed surplus, are credited to share capital.

Value added tax (VAT)

Expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of associated VAT, unless the VAT incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included in trade and other receivables on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The VAT components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as changes in non-cash operating working capital.

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5. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments and/or estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. These judgments and estimates are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances having regard to prior experience and expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and in any future year affected. Further details of the nature of these estimates and assumptions may be found in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting estimates

Determination of mineral reserves and resources for mining properties

Reserves are estimates of the amount of product that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's properties. In order to estimate reserves, estimates are required about a range of geological, technical and economic factors, including quantities, grades, production techniques, recovery rates, production costs, transport costs, commodity demand, commodity prices and exchange rates.

Estimating the quantity and/or grade of reserves requires the size, shape and depth of ore bodies or fields to be determined by analyzing geological data such as drilling samples. This process may require complex and difficult geological judgments to interpret the data. As a result, management will form a view of forecast sales prices, based on current and long-term historical average price trends.

Estimates are based on information compiled by or under the supervision of a qualified person as defined under National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosures for Mineral Projects within Canada.

Changes in the proven and probable reserves estimates may result in the requirement to perform an impairment test which may impact the carrying value of mineral properties, exploration and evaluation costs and property, plant and equipment.

Accounting judgments

Areas of significant judgment that have the most significant impact on the financial statements are as follows:

Recoverability of mineral properties, exploration and evaluation costs and property, plant and equipment

The Company assesses the carrying amount of non-financial assets including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Internal factors, such as budgets and forecasts, as well as external factors, such as expected future prices, costs and other market factors are also monitored to determine if indications of impairment exist.

An impairment loss is the amount equal to the excess of the carrying amount over the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of value in use (being the net present value of expected pre-tax future cash flows of the relevant asset) and fair value less costs to sell the asset(s). The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an active market or a binding sale agreement for the same or similar asset(s). Where neither exists, fair value is based on the best information available to estimate the amount the Company could obtain from the sale of the asset(s) in an arm's length transaction. This is often accomplished by using a discounted cash flow technique.

If, after the Company has previously recognized an impairment loss, circumstances indicate that the fair value of the impaired assets is greater than the carrying amount, the Company reverses the impairment loss by the amount the revised fair value exceeds its carrying amount, to a maximum of the previous impairment loss. In no case shall the revised carrying amount exceed the original carrying amount, after depreciation or amortization, that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in cost of sales, or administrative expense, depending on the nature of the asset. Impairment of goodwill is not reversed.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax and other taxes in a number of jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income tax and other taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain at the time a liability must be recorded. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

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Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets including those arising from unutilized tax losses require management to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate future taxable earnings in future years in order to utilize any deferred tax asset which has been recognized. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows and the application of substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply in each jurisdiction. At the current reporting date, no deferred tax assets have been recognized as no production decision has been made with respect to the Company's mineral properties.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Cash at bank	1,672,210	2,558,537
Cash on deposit	15,250,799	10,004,904
	16,923,009	12,563,441

7. Investment in associate - Ondundu Gold Project

The Ondundu Exclusive Prospecting Licence ("EPL 3195") for base, rare and precious metal exploration is held 100% by Razorback Gold Mining Company (Pty) Limited ("Razorback"). At December 31, 2021, Razorback was a 51% owned subsidiary of Westport Resources Namibia (Pty) Ltd. ("Westport"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Although the Company held a 51% interest in Razorback, on November 21, 2018, the Company determined that it no longer had the ability to direct the relevant activities that significantly affect the returns of Razorback. As of that date, the Company accounted for its interest in Razorback using the equity method and exploration and evaluation related to Ondundu and non-controlling interest in Razorback were reclassified to interest in associate.

On August 31, 2015, a 70% owned subsidiary of the Company granted a call option to B2Gold Mining Investments Limited and B2Gold Namibia (Proprietary) Limited (together "B2Gold") to increase their interest in Razorback from 49% to 100% ("Call Option"). On January 1, 2022, B2Gold exercised the Call Option. On February 15, 2022, in consideration for the exercise of the Call Option, the Company received a cash payment of \$9,801,817, the Canadian dollar equivalent of US\$7,716,751 (being the option price of US\$8,500,000 less the fees of US\$250,000 paid by B2Gold for the extension of the option period and other payments of US\$533,249 made by B2Gold to buy-out interests in EPL 3195). The Company recorded a gain of \$7,450,358 on the disposition of its investment in associate and income taxes payable of \$3,136,581 for Namibian income tax on the gain. Of the net gain, 70% was attributable to the Company and 30% was attributable to the holder of the 30% non-controlling interest in the subsidiary. See note 8 for deconsolidation of subsidiary and settlement of the non-controlling interest.

	\$
Balance at December 31, 2020	2,573,967
Foreign exchange movement	(222,508)
Balance at December 31, 2021	2,351,459
Disposition	(2,351,459)
Balance at December 31, 2022	—

8. Deconsolidation of subsidiary

On March 1, 2022, to settle the non-controlling interest arising from the exercise of the Call Option (see note 7), the Company transferred its interest in the subsidiary, Omatjete Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited ("Omatjete"). The Company recorded a gain of \$568,125 on the deconsolidation of Omatjete and the deconsolidation of the assets and liabilities of Omatjete which included cash of \$2,754,719, income taxes payable of \$1,084,886 (note 10) and non-controlling interest of \$1,298,116 (note 14).

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9. Exploration and evaluation

	\$
Norasa	
Balance at December 31, 2020	10,698,359
Additions to exploration and evaluation	74,831
Foreign exchange movement	(872,899)
Balance at December 31, 2021	9,900,291
Additions to exploration and evaluation	323,347
Foreign exchange movement	55,840
Balance at December 31, 2022	10,279,477

Norasa Uranium Project

The Norasa Uranium Project is the consolidation of the Valencia Uranium Project and the Namibplaas Uranium Project in Namibia.

Valencia Uranium Project

Through its wholly owned subsidiary Valencia Uranium (Proprietary) Limited, the Company holds Mining Licence 149 for the Valencia Uranium Project ("ML149"). ML149 was granted effective June 23, 2008 for a period of 25 years until June 22, 2033.

Namibplaas Uranium Project

Through its wholly owned subsidiary Valencia Uranium (Proprietary) Limited, the Company holds Exclusive Prospecting Licence 3638 for Namibplaas ("EPL 3638"). EPL 3638 expired on September 20, 2022 and the Company has applied for a mining licence to develop Namibplaas as part of Norasa. It is the Company's expectation that EPL 3638 will be renewed.

Impairment

At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Board reviewed the carrying value of the capitalized exploration and evaluation of Norasa. The Board considered the impairment indicators contained within IFRS 6 and concluded that no impairment indicators have been identified.

10. Income taxes payable

	\$
Balance, December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021	—
Income tax expense (note 15)	3,136,581
Effect of deconsolidation of subsidiary (note 8)	(1,084,886)
Balance, December 31, 2022	2,051,695

11. Share capital

Authorized

An unlimited number of Class A common shares without par value

An unlimited number of redeemable, voting non-participating Class B shares

An unlimited number of Class C shares with rights and privileges to be determined by the Company's Board of Directors

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Issued

	Number of Class A common shares	Amount \$
Balance, December 31, 2020	166,899,467	165,838,742
Bought deal equity financing	26,000,000	13,000,000
Fair value of unit warrants	—	(4,737,000)
Fair value of broker warrants	—	(759,000)
Share issue costs	—	(1,377,831)
Exercise of warrants	1,920,000	1,440,000
Fair value of exercised warrants	—	699,618
Exercise of stock options	350,000	59,500
Fair value of exercised stock options	—	46,935
Balance, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022	195,169,467	174,210,964

The Company has not issued any Class B or Class C shares.

Bought deal equity financing

On April 21, 2021, the Company completed a bought deal equity financing of 26,000,000 units at a price of \$0.50 per unit for gross proceeds of \$13,000,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one unit warrant, with each whole unit warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.75 until April 21, 2023. In connection with the financing, the Company paid a cash commission of \$910,000 and issued 1,820,000 broker warrants entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.57 until April 21, 2023.

The fair value of the unit warrants and broker warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Unit warrants	Broker warrants
Issue date	April 21, 2021	April 21, 2021
Expiry date	April 21, 2023	April 21, 2023
Warrants issued	13,000,000	1,820,000
Exercise price	\$0.75	\$0.57
Share price	\$0.75	\$0.75
Risk-free interest rate	0.30%	0.30%
Expected volatility based on historical volatility	92%	92%
Expected life of warrants	2 years	2 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Fair value	\$4,737,000	\$759,000
Fair value per warrant	\$0.36	\$0.42

12. Warrants

	\$
Balance, December 31, 2020	1,300,733
Fair value of unit warrants issued	4,737,000
Fair value of broker warrants issued	759,000
Fair value of exercised warrants	(699,618)
Balance, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022	6,097,115

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	Weighted-average exercise price \$	Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable
Balance, December 31, 2020	—	—
Issued		
Unit warrants	0.75	13,000,000
Broker warrants	0.57	1,820,000
Exercised		
Unit warrants	0.75	(1,920,000)
Balance, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022	0.72	12,900,000

A summary of the Company's outstanding warrants as at December 31, 2022 is presented below:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of warrants outstanding
\$0.75	April 21, 2023	11,080,000
\$0.57	April 21, 2023	1,820,000
		12,900,000

13. Stock options

The shareholders of the Company approved a new Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Plan") at an annual and special meeting held on June 30, 2022 and on July 15, 2022, the Toronto Stock Exchange approved the Plan. With the implementation of the Plan, all previously issued stock options which were granted pursuant to the Company's stock option plan are now governed by the Plan. The Plan permits the Board to make awards of stock options, restricted share units, performance share units and deferred stock units. The maximum number of Class A common shares for issuance under the Plan will not exceed 10% of the Company's then issued and outstanding shares. At December 31, 2022, the maximum number of Class A common shares for issuance under the Plan is 19,516,946.

All stock options granted under the Plan have an exercise price determined and approved by the Board at the time of grant, which shall not be less than the closing price of the Common Shares on the TSX on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the granting of the option. Subject to any vesting conditions set forth in a participant's grant agreement, options vest in equal portions in successive annual periods over a period of three years after they are granted. Options are exercisable during a period established by the Board which shall not be more than 10 years from the grant of the option.

A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2022 is presented below:

	Weighted-average exercise price \$	Number of stock options outstanding and exercisable
Balance, December 31, 2020	0.17	4,050,000
Granted	0.93	4,000,000
Exercised	0.17	(350,000)
Balance, December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022	0.56	7,700,000

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A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding and exercisable as at December 31, 2022 is presented below:

Exercise price	Expiry date	Number of stock options outstanding and exercisable
\$0.17	October 9, 2024	3,700,000
\$0.93	May 20, 2026	4,000,000
		<u>7,700,000</u>

Grant of stock options

A summary of the stock options granted to directors, officers and a consultant and the assumptions for the calculation of the fair value of those stock options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model is presented below:

Date of grant	May 20, 2021
Expiry date	May 20, 2026
Stock options granted	4,000,000
Exercise price	\$0.93
Share price	\$0.93
Risk-free interest rate	0.94%
Expected volatility based on historical volatility	90%
Expected life of stock options	5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%
Forfeiture rate	0%
Vesting	On date of grant
Fair value	\$2,585,000
Fair value per stock option	<u>\$0.65</u>

14. Non-controlling interest

The non-controlling interest was settled when the Company transferred its interest in the subsidiary, Omatjete (2021 – 30%)(note 8)

	\$
Balance, December 31, 2020	4,385
Loss attributed to non-controlling interest	(402)
Balance, December 31, 2021	<u>3,983</u>
Net income attributed to non-controlling interest	1,294,133
Effect of deconsolidation of subsidiary (note 8)	(1,298,116)
Balance, December 31, 2022	<u>—</u>

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15. Income taxes

The difference between the Company's income tax provision calculated using the statutory rate and the reported amount is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	\$	%	\$	%
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,387,153		(3,861,539)	
Income tax recovery at statutory rates	1,692,596	26.5	(1,023,308)	(26.5)
Non-deductible cost of sale of interest in associate	623,137	9.8	—	—
Gain on deconsolidation of subsidiary	(150,553)	(2.4)	—	—
Difference between Canadian and foreign statutory rates	539,100	8.4	(59,123)	(1.5)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	685,025	18.0
Share issue costs	(74,347)	(1.2)	(74,347)	(1.9)
Tax effects of tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized	506,647	6.8	471,753	12.0
Income tax expense	3,136,581	47.9	—	—

The tax rate used for the 2022 and 2021 reconciliations above is 26.5% which is the corporate tax rate applicable to the Company in Canada.

The income tax expense of \$3,136,581 represents an estimate of the maximum amount of Namibian income tax payable on the proceeds of \$9,801,817 received on the exercise of the Call Option (see note 7).

Canadian operations

The following are the temporary differences that give rise to a deferred tax asset which management has not recognized because it does not meet the recognition criteria under IAS 12.

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Resource deductions	171,093	171,093
Property, plant and equipment	52,227	52,227
Investments	400,000	400,000
Share issue costs	830,055	1,110,610
Non-capital losses carried forward expiring from 2025 to 2042	18,694,279	17,183,194
Capital losses from cancellation of Angus Mining Inc. shares and warrants carried forward (no expiry date)	1,348,000	1,348,000
	21,495,654	20,265,124

Namibian operations

There are deductible temporary differences of approximately \$9,777,231 (2021: \$9,749,557) from the Namibian operations which are not recognized because the deferred tax asset does not meet the recognition criteria under IAS 12.

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16. Fair value measurement

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss, held-to maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

	As at December 31,	
	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents and receivables	16,985,982	12,595,059
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	102,690	78,839

Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

Level 1 – Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets and liabilities,

Level 2 – Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs which are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability,

Level 3 – Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs which are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The Company applies a fair value measurement hierarchy to assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position carried at fair value.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair values for both financial assets and non-financial assets and liabilities. The fair value has been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the methods described below. Where applicable, additional information on the assumptions used to determine fair value is included in the notes related to the specific asset or liability.

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks arising from financial instruments. These risks, and management's objectives, policies and procedures for managing these risks, are discussed below.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfil its payment objectives. The Company's credit risk primarily relates to cash and cash equivalents.

The Company manages its credit risk over cash and cash equivalents by purchasing short-term investment grade securities, such as banker's acceptances and bank deposit notes issued by Canadian banks. Under the Company's risk management policy, allowable counterparty exposure limits are determined by the level of the rating unless exceptional circumstances apply. A rating of "A"- grade or equivalent is the minimum allowable rating required as assessed by international credit rating agencies.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial liabilities as they come due. The Company's approach to managing its liquidity risk is to prepare company-wide rolling cash forecasts to determine the funding required to support the Company's normal operating activities on an ongoing basis.

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At December 31, 2022, the Company had working capital of \$14,889,905, calculated as follows:

	\$
Current assets	17,044,290
Current liabilities	2,154,695
	<hr/> 14,889,905 <hr/>

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's future cash flows and earnings. The impact of each of these components is discussed below.

Price risk - The Company is not exposed to equity securities price risk.

Interest rate risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At December 31, 2022, the Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's cash and cash equivalents held in bank accounts that earn variable interest rates. Because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values at December 31, 2022. Future cash flows from interest income on cash will be affected by interest rate fluctuations. Future fluctuations in interest rates will impact the Company's cost of capital which it will require in order to develop its mineral properties.

Foreign currency risk - The Company's foreign currency exposures currently related to the currency in which expenses for exploration and development occur. Future profitability may be materially impacted by fluctuations between the Namibian dollar in which production costs will be incurred and the US dollar in which most sales of uranium occur. Expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars, United States dollars, Namibian dollars, Australian dollars, Euros and British Pounds. The Company is subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in these currencies.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$16,923,009 which included cash of US\$119,223. If the foreign exchange related to the Company's US dollar balances increased or decreased by 1%, with all other variables held constant, the currency translation adjustment would have increased or decreased by \$1,615.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$16,923,009 which included cash of N\$77,672,248, receivables of N\$490,623, accounts payable and accrued liabilities of N\$368,198 and income tax payable of N\$25,710,464. If the foreign exchange related to the Company's Namibian dollar balances increased or decreased by 1%, with all other variables held constant, the currency translation adjustment would have increased or decreased by \$41,564.

17. Capital management

The Company's objective when managing capital resources is to ensure it has sufficient capital to support its ongoing operations including a sufficient level of funds to support continued exploration and development in Namibia and to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets. The Board of Directors of the Company has not yet made a formal decision to commence the development of Norasa, which decision, remains subject to, amongst other factors, suitable financing arrangements and prevailing market and economic conditions. Management will consider the issue of senior debt, convertible investments, other financial instruments and the introduction of strategic partners as a means to finance development of Norasa while minimizing equity dilution.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change during the year with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy.

18. Commitments and contingencies

The Company has no commitments or contingencies at year end.

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19. Related party transactions

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel as defined under IFRS are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and members of the Company's Board of Directors. Compensation awarded to key management personnel is as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Director fees	587,183	410,577
Consulting fees	477,350	318,971
Stock-based compensation (note 13)	—	2,488,255
	1,064,533	3,217,803

20. Segmented information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker, the Chief Executive Officer and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company has determined that it has one operating segment, the acquisition, exploration and development of uranium and gold mineral properties, all of which are currently located in Namibia. The Company's corporate head office earns nominal interest income which is considered incidental to the activities of the Company and therefore does not meet the definition of an operating segment.

Non-current assets excluding financial assets by geographic area are as follows:

	2022 \$	2021 \$
Namibia	10,279,477	12,251,750

21. Events occurring after the reporting period

At the date of this report there are no other matters or circumstances which have arisen since December 31, 2022 that have significantly affected or may significantly affect operations, results of operations or the state of affairs of the Company.